

The Sun

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The Case of Judge Swayne.

In another part of THE SUN to-day we print the charges upon which Judge CHARLES SWAYNE of the United States District Court of Northern Florida has been impeached by the House of Representatives before the Senate. We also give an outline of the defence made in Judge SWAYNE's behalf as each accusation was considered by the House Committee on the Judiciary.

The allegations are that Judge SWAYNE has been guilty of oppression, favoritism, non-residence within his district, improper use of property under the control of an officer of his court and fraud against the Government, in that he overcharged it for expenses contracted while holding court outside his district.

The "oppression" is alleged to have consisted in punishing for contempt men who sought to obstruct the course of justice. One of these men apologized for his conduct, another committed suicide, and the punishments which Judge SWAYNE decreed against three of them were affirmed by the appellate courts. The "favoritism" alleged appears to have consisted in his appointment of a lawyer of high standing as Commissioner of the court, but it seems from the statistical record this lawyer lost two-thirds of the cases tried before Judge SWAYNE.

Unquestionably, Judge SWAYNE used a private car owned by the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad while that corporation was in the hands of a receiver appointed by him. He made no concealment of the fact, for as the whole property was in his possession he believed he had the right to use it as the head of the corporation.

The alleged fraud on the Government consisted in his charging \$10 a day for his expenses while sitting outside his district, instead of the actual amounts expended by him each day. In so doing, as we have pointed out before, Judge SWAYNE simply followed a custom generally adopted by United States Judges. Until now the construction put by them on the law allowing extra expenses outside their districts has not been questioned. It is not easy, therefore, to find any ground for serious complaint of Judge SWAYNE as to that matter.

In fine, the case against Judge SWAYNE seems to us very flimsy. How the House of Representatives could have gone to the extremity of impeaching him on the evidence before it is a mystery. The impeachment of a Judge of the United States is a momentous proceeding.

However, now that he has been impeached the Senate ought to proceed with the trial without any unnecessary delay. Happily for the reputation of the Federal Judiciary at home and abroad, the record as we print it to-day gives Judge SWAYNE no reason to fear the outcome of the trial.

The United States, Great Britain and Ireland.

Some of our readers on both sides of the Atlantic seem to find it hard to reconcile two suggestions lately made by this newspaper, to wit: that Great Britain should give Ireland absolute independence, and that Great Britain should enter into a defensive alliance with the United States, to become operative only when either of the parties should be attacked by more than one great maritime Power. They profess to think that the proposals are inconsistent, ill assorted, mismatched. A little reflection would show that, on the contrary, they are congruous, harmonious, concordant. They are what SHAKESPEARE calls two lovers—"Like to a double cherry, seeming parted." They are Siamese twins.

We do not purpose here to repeat what we have often said of the immense usefulness of such combination to both signatories, from political and economical points of view. Such a coalition would be all profit and no loss. Not only would it render each of the parties inviolate, safeguarded forever from invasion, but it would impose upon each an expenditure for the upkeep of its navy materially smaller than what otherwise would be inevitable. The mere knowledge that such an alliance existed would utterly discourage the other great Powers from aiming at maritime ascendancy. With a good grace, or an ill grace, they would have to conform to the lordship of the ocean by the English speaking folk. By such acquiescence they would yield to indisputable facts. To the joint sea power of the British and the Yankee there would be no next and no second.

How can such an alliance be brought about? Nothing, of course, would be easier so far as Great Britain is concerned. As Continental rivals and enemies have perceived from the outset of the discussion which we started, that country would have nothing to lose and everything to gain by the combination. The only difficulty would be to make the proposal acceptable to the American people, and to their spokesmen, constituting two-thirds of the American Senate. Only by two-thirds of the Senators could a treaty of defensive alliance or any other treaty be ratified. Such assent can never be secured so long as a large majority of the American people are convinced that Ireland has been and still is treated with gross injustice by Great Britain. Let the future purify and redeem the past. Let the black

record of oppression be wiped out and atoned for by a splendid act of equity. Let Britons bestow on Irishmen absolute independence, and there would not be one "Irish-American," no, nor one "German-American," nor one so-called "native" American in whose heart the distrust and dislike with which at present he eyes Great Britain would not give place to admiration and to gratitude.

We are told that if Ireland were independent she might become a thorn in Great Britain's side; that she might enter into hostile coalitions with Great Britain's Continental enemies, and that, as there were in the past, so there might be in the future, formidable expeditions despatched thither to harass England from an Irish coign of vantage. How could that be, if simultaneously with the concession of independence to Ireland, a reciprocally defensive alliance should be concluded between Great Britain and the United States? What Continental power would be mad enough to risk troops in Ireland in the face of an alliance irresistible upon the ocean?

No such act of suicidal folly would be dreamed of by French or German strategists. Moreover, if by accident a Continental force should succeed in eluding temporarily the joint masters of the sea and in landing on the Irish soil, it would meet there, under the political conditions which we have supposed, a reception totally different from that which the Spaniards and the French could count upon in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Irish people would regard Great Britain as their best friend, well knowing that there is no warmer, more zealous, more trustworthy friend than a repentant enemy; and they would regard the Anglo-American alliance as the guarantee of their own security and liberty. Under such circumstances the Irish people would give the foreigner a very different greeting from that which history might lead him to expect. They would welcome him to a hospitable grave. They would rise and drive the invader into the sea.

Let but the Irishmen be free and independent, as is the Briton and the American, and nothing would be easier than to bring about a defensive alliance between all English speaking peoples. The bare suggestion of such an alliance has fallen like a funeral pall on the Continental enemies of England. The initial act of justice is essential. That performed, the rest would be quickly accomplished.

Discovering the Rat's Law.

It has taken the police of New York only eight years to discover that clause of the liquor tax law of 1896 under which it is illegal to maintain "any enclosed box or stall, or any obstruction which prevents a full view" * * * by every person present therein, "of every part of a barroom. This is an excellent record. It shows that in time the police may learn what the statute really provides. No one will doubt that when they do they will proceed to enforce every section as rigorously as the one now occupying their attention.

A number of sections of this piece of legislation have escaped the attention of its most vigorous opponents, and apparently of the police. The act is really worth reading for those who are interested in the regulation of the liquor trade in New York. It will be found, if the law is studied, that it does not furnish the legal protection for the perpetrators of various crimes which has been charged against it. Careful students agree that in no one of its sections does it "put a premium on vice" in any form.

The authorities have made a good beginning. They show an inclination to enforce one section of the law. Some day they may discover that it contains other prohibitions. In time they may even become acquainted with it as a whole. Then they may find the Penal Code and read that. When they do, the liquor business in New York city may be regulated as the Legislature intended it should be; something that has never been known in the history of New York since the present liquor tax law went into effect.

Anarchy in Morocco.

Ever since the Anglo-French agreement of April 8, 1904, French agents in Morocco have kept their Government informed of every phase of the situation, political, social and economic. The reports of the Douville and Bernard Missions, just published, throw light on the present conditions and illustrate the difficulties that confront France in Morocco.

The Sultan of Morocco is a young man. He is represented as progressive in his ideas, desirous of introducing Western civilization into his country and favorable to France as the proposed agent in this work. His friendly relations with the French and his encouragement of the recent agreements with Great Britain and Spain. He recently seemed to have renounced this attitude, but the fact may have been due rather to helplessness than to a change of views.

Mr. BERNARD, who headed the party of specialists sent to Morocco last year, has spent much time in that country in the French service; and the fact that he speaks Arabic has augmented his usefulness. He has just returned, and his long report is printed in "Renseignements Coloniaux." He describes Morocco as in a state of anarchy surpassing the normal chaotic condition of the country. The Sultan and his Government are absolutely without controlling power, outside of the ports and some of the more important interior towns. The Sultan has an army of only 3,000 men and is therefore unable to suppress the widespread disaffection; and many of the most influential men in Fez and in his own court are bitterly opposed to his progressive tendencies and his agreement with France.

The people of Fez received the news of the Anglo-French agreement with complex sentiments. Some were angry, while others expressed approbation. There is no doubt of the existence in Fez and in the court of a considerable sentiment in favor of the aspirations of France; but the opposition is more bitter than ever in its attitude toward the Sultan

and has spread many reports, silly and otherwise, through the country to the effect that the Sultan has sold Morocco to the Christians, that he is the son of a Jewess and that he has married a Christian woman. Rumors are floating about that the Sultan is to be assassinated and all the Europeans driven from Morocco. Meanwhile the dangers of travel are greater than ever, but the small foreign commerce has not been seriously affected, for it is accustomed to conditions that are almost as bad as those now existing.

Mr. BERNARD adds that the difficulties of the situation must not be minimized. Whoever may be Sultan, France must have his collaboration, and act only in the Sultan's name in restoring his authority, subduing rebellion and bringing order and peace out of the present chaotic conditions. Measures should be taken at once to stop the importation of rifles and munitions, which are now the chief articles brought into the country. All the ports should be watched to prevent this traffic. The tribesmen are eager to purchase guns, and a rifle worth \$15 sells for several times that amount.

He is enthusiastic over the great resources and favorable climate of Morocco. He says the conditions are far more favorable than in Algeria for a large development of agriculture and stock raising and that when good government is established, white colonization may wisely be encouraged, and immigrants will be a large factor in making Morocco a rich and prosperous country. In his opinion the real development of Morocco will not begin until Europeans can live in the country, peacefully till the soil and enjoy its fruits in all the security vouchsafed to the white population of Algeria.

This is a dream of the future, but that it will be realized some day is certain unless one of the richest parts of Africa, at the very door of Europe, is doomed forever to be the miserable victim of misrule, fanaticism and brigandage.

Underfed and Overfed.

There may be a few healthy or hardened persons in this town who are not "on diet," but there by some brute of a doctor, the example or entreaties of their friends, or their own fear and fancies. Overfeeding: that is the sin, shame or hallucination of the time. Laymen and laywomen sit down at a feast with misgivings. They forsake the stalled ox for a dinner of herbs or live on nuts and next to nothing. At last, Nature finds that the joke of playing ascetic has gone on long enough. The lobster palace and the beefsteak dungeon get back their victims.

All these sufferers feel a certain pleasant flutter at seeing the word "underfed." Is it possible to be virtuous dietally and yet to be underfed?

Alas, no! Dr. HEINRICH STERN speaks the fatal words in the *Medical Record*. In the "real underfed," he says, "there is always a traceable disease or disorder, which, directly or indirectly, prevents normal ingestion or complete utilization of foodstuffs, giving rise thereby to bodily decline."

Dr. STERN must forgive us for repeating for the behoof of the innocently ignorant what is as obvious to the learned as a "punch" in the head. The "underfed" are diseased. They need a diet. Dr. STERN would treat them to the "yolk cure," and finds the yolks of hens' eggs easy to digest, rich in calories, well liked and well borne by almost everybody.

The "real underfed" are diseased. So, doubtless, are the "real overfed." The world is full of diets for the "overfed," who have, we think, cause to complain. How is real overfeeding to be distinguished from sham overfeeding? Plenty of New Yorkers eat and drink their way every night from, say, Madison Square to 125th street. How many of these persons are overfed? How many cases of overfeeding are genuine?

Meekly but firmly, we maintain that the New York stomach can hold everything and digest everything. A New Yorker may overdrink, but can he overeat? We know a distinguished man, prosperous in business and politics, abominably hale after a life of what diet maniacs might regard as a life of crime. This gentleman, all unconscious of his superior powers, has been known to tuck away six baby lobsters and four bottles of champagne in the early morning hours, after competent breakfast, luncheon and dinner; and to wake refreshed at 7 o'clock and ring for ice cream.

He represents with exceptional brilliancy and fortitude the much-enduring New York stomach. Hundreds of thousands are doing on a somewhat smaller scale what he does in the grandiose manner. The question is not one of gluttony or excess. Adaptation, environment and the survival of the fittest have done wonders for the New York, and specifically the Manhattan, interior.

New Yorkers must not think that they overfeed. So they consent to a few days or weeks of asceticism and mortification. But will not some sage leech and benefactor tell what real overfeeding is, and if it can be committed in this town, which eats, eats, eats perpetually?

A New Trail.

The history of the world is a history of trails and trade routes. Its earlier chapters deal with footpaths, its middle chapters with highways, and its later pages with railway lines. In the age of the railway, the opening of a new trail seems out of place. So accustomed are we to the construction of railways across vast stretches of prairie and veldt, and through thick forests and dense jungles, that the story of a new trail brings with it a strange and unique flavor.

It is a long trip to the Yukon country. Canada wishes to find a route by which she can reach that far away corner of her possessions without leaving her own territory. A detail has been made from the Northwest Mounted Police to seek a trail across the Rockies from the Mackenzie River valley to the confluents of the Yukon. The expedition will start from Edmonton, the terminus of a branch line which leaves the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary, and, if it succeeds in crossing the mountains, will probably

find its way to Dawson, about 1,200 miles, by a direct line, from its starting point.

Some of the intermediate area is well known. Ninety miles by a very good road will take the expedition to Athabasca Landing. With the exception of one or two "carries," there is open water from that point to the Arctic, via the Athabasca, the Slave, and the Mackenzie rivers. Trading posts and small villages lie along the route, and steamers have for some time been in use on the Mackenzie. Fort Norman lies almost due east of Dawson, with about 400 miles of distance between them. The object of the expedition is to find a traversable trail somewhere in that vicinity. On the western slope of the mountains are the headwaters of the Pell, the Pelly, and the Stewart rivers. It is hoped and believed that somewhere along a three hundred mile section of the Rockies there will be found a combination of passes which will make possible the opening of a trail for travellers and traffic.

The route which this waterway and mountain trail must follow from the present railroad will cover at least 2,000 miles. Some day, as the Pacific railways replaced the overland trail, a branch line from the new Grand Trunk Pacific line, or from the new Canadian Northern, will replace the Edmonton-Dawson trail which this expedition hopes to discover, and Dawson will be reached by a continuous rail route from Montreal, New York, or New Orleans.

Red Cappling.

Standing on the cold peaks of finance, the Hon. LESLIE MORTIMER SHAW still feels the glow of aesthetics. He has not wholly given up to political economy what was meant for art. He takes thought wherewithal the customs officers of this port shall be clothed.

His large design, his spirit of the whole, his sense of mass are admirably reinforced, to speak sortorially, by intelligent comprehension of details. We printed yesterday and cannot print too often, his specifications for the Customs Coat:

"The coat shall be a double breasted sack, end on square, four buttons on each side and two on each sleeve, with outside pockets; lower, one on each side, upper, one on left side, one small pocket on right side, and an inside pocket on upper right side. All pockets to be of liberal size, and all those on the outside, except the upper left outside one, to have flaps."

The order for the Customs Waistcoat, inadvertently called "vest," and for the Customs Trousers, is equally thorough and intelligent. The only criticism to be made is as to the number of pockets. Mr. SHAW has provided fifteen to a man. Would it not be a graceful bit of symbolism to give each customs officer forty-five pockets, provided the waiting Territories do not become States by May 1, when the Uniformity Act goes into operation?

The bright red cap for the head of each examiner of baggage will be as beautiful as useful. The examiner should be far seen. He should attract the passengers' eyes irresistibly. Indeed, if we may paint the lily, should he not wear bells around his neck, waist, arms and knees, and carry a Würzburg market woman's umbrella of many colors?

"Here is a beauty loving nation," the travelling professors will cry, as the fierce light of the customs cohort beats upon their spectacles; as the skies bluish scarlet with those reflected red caps. Well might Mr. SHAW say: "Let me make the caps of a country and I care not who makes its laws."

We hate to believe that the Hon. THOMAS MACDONALD PATTERSON, a Senator in Congress from Colorado, tried to assault with force and fists the attorney of the Honest Elections League in the court room of the Colorado Supreme Court, Saturday. He who for six long years has protested against imperialism can be no friend of physical violence. Despatched from Denver by the court bailiff, by direction of the Chief Justice, made Mr. PATTERSON "take his seat." A cruel punishment to him who so much, with tongue and pen, has spouted to his fellow men. He must have insisted on making a speech.

A generous and magnanimous spirit animates the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. His indignant tone to Mr. ROOSEVELT is worthy of the highest appreciation. The character and views of the Chief Executive ought to determine, must determine very largely, the qualifications of his Cabinet officers," says the great Nebraskan. Mr. ROOSEVELT may send his thanks in care of the Bennett estate, New Haven, Conn.

Forests and National Property.
 From the *Forum*.
 As a living example of the consequences of deforestation, we need simply look to Spain, a country which centuries ago was rich in timber and agricultural products, a proud seafaring nation of world conquerors, and whose date from the time when her timber supply became exhausted, her shipbuilding relaxed and her barren, unprotected soil ceased to bear fruit.

Thoughtful Charity.
 From the *Tammany Times*.
 Assemblyman Edward Rosenfeld of the Twelfth Assembly district, who has just returned from a very serious illness and is again about the city as usual, has recently given an order for 1,000 cards, which he will have distributed to the poor residents of the Twelfth Assembly district.

Betrayed.
 From a Pennsylvania contemporary.
 NOTICE—The person that took them took out of the new house on Rural avenue on Sunday last will have trouble by returning them as the lady that was at the pump for water knows him and the dog that was with him.
 H. A. MATCHEK.

Specialists.
 From the *Forthrightly Review*.
 To be specialists is not human. All animals are specially fitted for but only one or two things all life long; so does a camel.

Simple Remedy for Indigestion.
 From the *Medical Herald*.
 The food must be eaten slowly, but must be served in an attractive manner (the dishes, table decorations, etc.).

Apple and Anointed.
 George III. was wondering how the apple got into the dumpling.
 "Because the policeman on my best prefers it that way," explained the Queen Charlotte.
 From that moment the King's mind began to totter.

The Noble Case Mill.
 From the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*.
 Case mill grinding.
 Man to take business cases for much of feed.
 Man, he panacea.
 From a pig.
 Takes three fingers—
 Quite a snug!
 To be social.
 As men do.
 Case mill took
 Three fingers and
 Case mill took
 Three fingers and

IMMIGRATION IN 1904.

The report of Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration, for the fiscal year 1904, shows that in the twelve months ending with last June 812,870 aliens were admitted to this country, as against 857,046 in 1903-4, a decrease of 44,176. In the last ten years we received altogether 4,628,788 immigrants, an average of 462,879 for each year.

The following table gives the total number of immigrants in 1904 from the countries named, with the increase or decrease of emigration from each nation as compared with the preceding year:

	Total.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Italy	180,294	177,156	177,156	177,156
Austria-Hungary	177,156	177,156	177,156	177,156
Russia and Finland	145,141	145,141	145,141	145,141
Germany	145,141	145,141	145,141	145,141
Poland	88,628	88,628	88,628	88,628
Ireland	66,182	66,182	66,182	66,182
Sweden	27,763	27,763	27,763	27,763
Norway	28,968	28,968	28,968	28,968
Japan	14,254	14,254	14,254	14,254
Greece	11,343	11,343	11,343	11,343
Scotland	11,062	11,062	11,062	11,062
West Indies	10,183	10,183	10,183	10,183
France	9,406	9,406	9,406	9,406
Denmark	8,572	8,572	8,572	8,572
Rumania	6,715	6,715	6,715	6,715
Turkey in Asia	6,235	6,235	6,235	6,235
Switzerland	5,073	5,073	5,073	5,073
Netherlands	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916
Turkey in Europe	4,544	4,544	4,544	4,544
China	4,399	4,399	4,399	4,399
Spain	3,996	3,996	3,996	3,996
Belgium	3,976	3,976	3,976	3,976
Canada	3,827	3,827	3,827	3,827

This schedule brings out strikingly the increasing exodus from persecuted Russia and Finland, the increase of nearly 50 per cent. in arriving Englishmen, and the increase of about 80 per cent. in the immigration from Scotland. The increase from Ireland was 832 out of 36,142. We can make good use of all the English, Scotch or Irish we can get. The Russo-Japanese war accounts for the 3,704 decrease in Russian immigrants. Still, we received the large number of 14,254 from the Island Empire. The Italian decrease of 37,328 is significant of the reported better times in Italy under its present progressive Government.

The small number recorded from Canada, 2,827, is only a tithe of the real number we absorb from our northern neighbor. The thousands of young men who come to the United States from Canada travel first class and are not recorded as immigrants. We want these young Canadians. They fit in well and acquire themselves creditably and honorably.

The aggregate decrease from Austria-Hungary and Italy exceeds the year's total immigration decrease by over 20,000. Only twenty-two persons came from the Philippine Islands. Great Britain's total increase was 18,643. All the countries of northern and western Europe show increases except Sweden.

As a whole, Europe showed 767,933 arrivals, a decrease of 46,574 from 1903. Asia showed 26,196 arrivals, a decrease of 2,780, though China records an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

Adding the 27,844 "aliens in transit," the year's immigration reaches 840,714, not counting the arrivals from Canada and Mexico, of whom no record is kept. Of the 812,870 immigrants 549,100 were males, a decrease of 64,046; and 263,770 females, an increase of 19,570. Of the total, 109,150 were under 14 years, 657,155 were between 14 and 45, and 45,565 were 45 or over; 3,908 could read but not write; 168,903 could neither read nor write, and the other 94,014 could read and write. The 812,870 possessed \$20,944,383 on landing, \$4,776,870 more than was brought by the 857,046 who arrived in the previous year.

"This fact," says Mr. Sargent, "taken in connection with the countries from which the increases of the year came, furnishes assurance of a marked improvement in the character and thrift of the more recent immigration." Mr. Sargent is right in this conclusion; 44,176 less people and nearly \$5,000,000 more money brought in, make a real and substantial gain. In fact, the entire \$20,944,383 is just so much added to our national wealth, besides the brawn, brain and future possibilities of 812,870 people.

Like their predecessors, they will help to build up our country, and they share in making Great America of to-day the Greater America of the future.

Nostra Culpa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—In your editorial of to-day headed "Farm and Factory" appears the following: "An endless variety of new appliances have been invented and manufactured."

The practice of giving a plural predicate to a singular nominative, or vice versa, is a common one, and frequently indulged in by writers, ministers and speakers of national fame. The trouble seems to be with the noun that immediately precedes the verb. If this noun is plural they make the verb plural. "This is the case with the sentence above quoted. 'The singular nominative "variety" is thought of as plural, and the plural verb "are" comes before the verb. But I confess that I did not expect to find such an error in the editorial columns of THE SUN."

NEW YORK, JAN. 8.
 EDWARD HAMMANN.

Sandy's Initiation.
 From *Haley's Magazine*.
 A Scottish girl was invited by the laird to take a pull at his back after getting the first nib of the day.

"I canna drink out of a bottle," protested the girl, with a frown of disapproval.
 "Aye, Sandy," said the laird encouragingly. And Sandy tried—tried so thoroughly that the laird gazed in mingled awe and admiration at the whiskey gurgled and gurgled out of the back door the worthy thing, until, with scarce a heel left in it, the "puck o' pistol" was handed back to the owner.

"Ho! Sandy, maybe ye were richt—maybe ye canna drink out of a bottle," gasped the laird, with a mighty sigh, "but, eh, mon, ye doun learn!"

Thunder and Poet.
 From the *Forthrightly Review*.
 An early copy of Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads" volume (1886) came into the hands of Dallas, then chief literary reviewer to the London Times, who, after rummaging on what we will call the pygmy page, strode to Mr. Moore with an ultimatum.

Either, said he, let them withdraw the book or he would denounce it and destroy it. As they had no wish to be denounced or destroyed themselves they preferred to accept the former alternative. John Camden Hornet brought out the book.

D. H. Hall of Butteville.
 From the *Eastern Free Press*.
 In the building southwest Wednesday night the sole passenger on a trolley car into Butteville was a young 500-pound bull. He was picked up somewhere by the fender and then carried for miles by the half-conscious man. When the car stopped at Butteville he made himself known by kicking through the vestibule window lights, and once getting free, scampered away into the snow-drifts.

A Seepie in the Pew.
 Your sermon about the Hereafter.
 Full of dim, theological lore.
 We greet with reverent laughter—
 Can't you preach of the Sweet Hereafter?

The hymns that drone up to the rafters.
 While the deacons contentedly snore.
 They pall with the praise of Hereafter.
 Let us sing of the Sweet Hereafter.

No glint of the walls alabaster.
 Can we catch through the veil at the door.
 Portray the prelate, O Pastor!
 You have been in the Sweet Hereafter!

The foam of the sibilic gales abate here.
 On a sea with invisible shore.
 The surburse of every Hereafter
 Is the sunset of some Hereafter.

LANTERN SLIDES NOT NEEDED.

Representations of Opaque Objects, Colors and All, Thrown Directly on a Screen.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8.—A novel apparatus has recently been presented to the department of comparative anatomy of Brown University by the medical friends of the department in Providence and other cities. It is a projection lantern, known as the epidiascope, made by Carl Zeiss of Jena.

The peculiarity of this apparatus is that it is capable of projecting representations of opaque objects upon the screen directly. It is therefore not necessary, in case of small objects eight or ten inches in diameter, to make lantern slides or even photographs. If an open watch, for example, is placed upon the carrier of the machine, the whole audience may "see the wheels go round."

The natural colors and the texture of the objects are reproduced exactly. Brightly colored bees and butterflies appear upon the screen with the diminution of their brilliant hues, metallic lustre or soft bloom. Colored drawings, printed pages of books, small pictures, even live animals or fishes in a dish of water are readily projected.

Transparent objects, like lantern slides, may also be thrown upon the screen satisfactorily, as in the case of the common form of lantern, for by simply moving a lever the operator can direct the light through the object instead of upon it.

A microscope attachment furnishes another feature of the apparatus, and microscopic slides can be projected with varying magnifications, depending upon the combination of lenses.

The apparatus is the first of its kind, excepting that exhibited in St. Louis, to be installed in America.

REJOICE OVER PORT ARTHUR.